SOME NEW BOOKS Memoirs of the Buchese de Dine, 1830-1840.

is safe to assert, was so favored by nature tracy story of her childhood to the date publication of what is legitimately its cherish continuation. The Memoirs of the Du-

superfluous to explain briefly how she came to associate on such intimate aldaughters, was born in 1793, just in time the Holy Ghost across my figure." to rank as the daughter of a sovereign: for the partition of Poland was impenda quarter of a million. Duke Peter purand Prussia to which she refers in these nort the proposal of his nephew. Count sto thinking that Prince Adam Czartoryand was married at the age of 16. When, in 1814. Talleyrand went to Vienna as the of France at the congress and bound his wife univesentable under complemented those of the famous Prince and they never parted again. She shared power and his nature it after his retirement. in 1872 ex of the execumetances under which sengention is not surprising.

vary dianog at Marshal Masson's, preaching of the "Hoty Alliance" and the where the hostess and sed every one by rest.

ity. Among all the authors of the memoirs in floods during the last few years no one, it band in Russia saying that she had been suitors whose qualities the mother frankly and fortune as Princess Dorothea of Emperor Nicholas, or to learn from a the title of Marquis, from his grandfather, tourkind, who became successively Completter of M. de Barante (French Ambas- who had just died, his father, General de period its remains show that the race tesse de Périgord, Duchesse de Dine and sador to St. Petersburg), received also Castellane, surrendering the title to him eventually Duchesse, de Talleyrand et about this time by the Duchesse, that and himself never bearing it. "Souvenirs," edited by there was great feeling against Mme. de The year 1839 is a blank, and the reason granddaughter, the Comtesse Jean Lieven on account of her long stay in is not explained though the gap of several the Castellane, she narrates the extraor- France. It is probable that this was months in 1838 has been duly accounted of her marriage, and the publication of Emperor which the Princess, formerly France at that time before leaving for this work two years ago hastened the his most devoted admirer, came soon to his new post at Washington. In 1840 the

in England as French Ambassador, was a specimen of her keen analysis to which eldest son, the Ducde Valençay. Hergenuissued last year. That was based on notes, we have alluded. He has, she says, "a line talent for vivid description and charade by the Prince, combined with let- certain form of wit which consists in acterization is displayed even more brillters written by the Duchesse to M. Adolphe saying smart and clever remarks now and de Baccort, who had been sent to London, then, but these are wanting in taste and, to this journey, her interviews with Prue-Minister at Carlsrube and at Washington. that of M. Saint-Simon, his caste preju-1838-1840, is derived almost exclusively curiosity and gossip are unexampled and from the latter source. Another series his selfishness and absorption in his own of her letters, by the way appeared in importance and amusement are incon-"Memoirs of the Duc de Barante" a ceivable he advances every claim on his tew years ago Assuredly no other own behalf, and is therefore unbearable memorialist of the period can be com- when taken seriously. Taken the other pared with her in the position at the very way there is something; to be got out of heart of affairs, not only by reason of her him." A couple of months later she ing behind, the other lowered before her but also by the charms of her person, castle, but adds that she is rather ashamed guished as they filed past and each made of the small ingratitude of which she may For those who have not happened to be guilty in relating one of the most ridicread her own "Souverurs" it may not be ulous affairs she knows. "Adrien [Prince most equal, terms with royalty as shown several medallions and will any one guess find her again in Paris and the country; but little regard for the culture of this Semitic Her father, the descendant of John de had them sewn on the middle of one of the social matters reaches her regularly, and only played the more important rôle in iren, the favorite of the Empress Anna velvet counterpanes which cover the we are shown the uproar caused by the of Russia was the reigning Duke of Cour-chief beds in the castle. I was never signature at London of the famous conland, and Dorothea, the youngest of his more surprised than to wake up in the vention between England, Austria, Prusfour beautiful and immensely wealthy morning and find a large inscription of sia and Russia against the Pasha of Feynt

One day Balzac came to Valençay. He and utterly disgusted Guizot, who was was intending to buy a small estate in the not acquainted with the affair until all well as the later religious and mythologing, and the Empress Catherine II. of country and had induced a neighbor to was ended, and the Princess Lieven, who ical literature of Babylonia and Assyria. Russia presently bought Courland for bring him over. The weather was so had involuntarily helped to mystify him were largely derived from Sumerian 8 000,000 francs and an annual pension of dreadful that the Duchesse was forced to when he got faint wind of the affair by sources. This view presupposes that the invite him to dinner, though she states assuring him that there could be no truth chased great estates in Bohemia, Saxdny frankly to her correspondent that she in the affair or she would have known it. would have avoided the visit had she been. At this time the eccentric lady belonged volumes; in Silesia the fief of Sagan, which lable. "I was polite, but very reserved," had belonged to Wallenstein, and at Ber- she remarks. I am greatly afraid of puts it, was treated as such, and people tered, or that they gave up their own and hin the palace which Frederick II. had these publicists, men of letters and writ- went on laughing at her. It is suffibuilt for his sister Amelia. In Berlin, ers of articles. I never spoke a word ciently curious to think of the renowned where the family associated on the most without deep consideration, and was de- Guizot under her influence anxious about and lived south of them, and whom in for his comprehensive treatment of the and its ambitions. In so far it has a value utimate terms with the reigning family. lighted when he went. Moreover, he did the address of tailors and that his trousers time they conquered. This view is based little Dorothea was regarded as an infant not attract me; his face and bearing are should fit tightly, betting on the races, prodigy, and at Sagan and other country vulgar, and I imagine his ideas are equally estates she held her separate saion before so. Undoubtedly he is a clever man, but devoting his attention to his carriages she was 12 years old. Talleyrand induced his conversation is neither easy nor light. Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, but, on the contrary, very dull.

whose subjects the family were, to sup- watched and examined all of us very minutely, especially M. de Talleyrand. He Edmond de Perigord, for the hand of the aims at the extraordinary, and relates a success it would appear. The Duchesse ulliant heiress, and having been deceived, thousand, incidents, about, himself, of which I believe none * Probably her isfaction which Guizot caused across the ski, whose lave she had long reciprocated, thought concerning him might be exhad been faithless to her she accepted pressed in the same words as the opini she notes down about the Princess Lieven nearly a year later when M Thiers called twenty she had beguiled her depressto complain of the buly advised him not to mind her. He had wich difficult and important circum- managed to drop a few words that frightstances he givined his young mees to ened the Princess considerably, and she beginled her solitude at her estate of do the honors at the embassy. She adds: "There is no harm in that, as she Rochecotte by sketching a portrait of proved a brilliant success. Her merits is a person with whom you must remain the great Talleyrand which is truly re- also entered the conventional rules of society. right enough if we keep on. on good terms and yet keep in check." The translation reads easily as a rule,

makes upon another famous woman Her husband lived in Florence for the last | will fairly illustrate the slipshort quality forty years of his life, beginning about of the English in far too many cases where the carelessness is of a shrieking nailed boots of the Revolution have more and more of that which made up historian should, and has undertaken to had no response nature, as when "digressions" is rendered tramped through my room, but no she was married off by her mother the "aberrations.") The Duchesse has been ventured upon familiarity with me but has been diminution of cheerfulness, although In this volume, as in the former one, she notorious. Baroness of ulies Krudener dearest addressed him only with respect, were deficient in the plastic arts, and no fory in the Middle Ages and in recent pangs of hunger. mingles descriptions of people, accounts and remarks. I have seen her at my ful deference, in spite of his apparent great monumental remains of an archi-times, gives summaries of Bohemian of society events, discussion on politics, mother's house with whom she struck indolence and heedlessness of insult tectural character will be found, but until literature, art and music, tells something keeping her correspondent informed at up a small friendship. Madame de Krustl points. M. de Taileyrand is back in dener was an adventures, by nature, and France from his English Erobassy, and she if she had not been well horn she would reserved the high and simple minded life have been recognized as such long before the text of important matters alluded to made up or even predominated in the other chief Bohemian towns and a brief of ondon, where lessure and social such legs final absocial such legs final absolutes. From 1814 until in the immorrs. The first consists of the smallgamation which we call Babylonian account of Moravia and Silesia. He has of ondon, where leaster and social size her final a serrolities. From the intermediate f longed for her home in the country, con- Europe and presented in unpleasant sight. certing which she writes most poetically, which was anything but evangelical the wair! she does not disdain the They were a strange company of apostles." ising things. She tells of an extracr- she concludes, evidently referring to the only of the Chamber of Deputies, in the inscription and ends with the founding about Bohemia if he can overcome two

her stories and wound up by telling in Many curious items of news about the her high, shall voice how she managed to keep tally of the number of people who asse from the London correspondents of Moral and Political Science in March. it He finds no traces of a civilization of events. came to her balls. She placed her maid By this time Guizot was French Ambassa- 1838, and after the praises bestowed upon as early as the neolithic and pre-dynastic schind the door with a big of beans and dor in London, and people were saying it by the Duchesse it is interesting to period in Egyptian history, although he structions to take out a bean for each that the Lieven-Guizot flirtation was read it in Appendix III. The other two admits that the period of development cay, accompanied them. When she to the latter's account of the last moments. The English reading public during the belonging to the third millennium B. C.

netty or great, of the estate and neight the Lutheran Church, we must remark, Assyria, but works on this subject can domestic and religious life of the people, it is worse to meet with the unfamiliar orbited, intormingled with news from a about the usual age, but had long since the superseded early by reason of the fact thousands; and yet the work of excantily enriched thousands; and yet the w time before Talleyrand's death had been through excavations and reasearch, which vating Babylonian ruins can be said to nunciation of these Czech names, with There is a good deal diways about the conferring with the Abbé and the Arch- necessitate a modification of ideas and famous Princess Laven, whose husband bishop of Paris with regard to the terms the revision of written history.

There is a good deal diways about the conferring with the Abbé and the Arch- necessitate a modification of ideas and be only in its infancy. When all the their lack of vowels and abundance of the revision of written history.

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The only in its infancy. Lourish and who herself here the reputs - between the Church and the aged Prince. Stokes Company) is the title of the first some of the centuries of the third miltion of being a secret agent of the Rus- who had broken his ecclesiastical vows volume of A History of Babylonia and lennium before Christ better than we do sounds and signs. The Princess must and married as well as offended the Paral Assured by one of the world's foremost some of our Christian era, because of this Even more puzzling are the Czi have a sore trial to her friends. She authorities by upholding the Concordat Assyriologists, Leonani W. Kino, assoriginal material. olunt real a tisk to the author of the in the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, sistant in the department of Egyptian the country, and found "news" and the the manner in which matters were set Museum. In this monumental work, all any to record, why they had mysted not know her alphabet. She then passed volume of his history; it comes down to stated that this city enjoyed the hegema statione when they had no one stay, into the hands of a violent and not too about 2,000 B. C., when the Pabylonian only for a long period, and doubtless that she had been good of belief, and of an unbelieving Italian, wishes it to be understood that it is an tion in the final history that is written titser the visit and that the Anne. It is interesting to bear these anachronism to speak of Akkad and Excavations at other sites besides Tello case Paus as the session had not ended concerning her uncle the Prince, and in for the names are not known in the in- perspective, and even enable the historian to Previous appeared to understand, but general her own attitude to religion and scriptions.

Second to the language found that she had higher things as instilled into her by life. Akkad, by which the northern part of is considered to lie in the prehistoric

specimen of breeding to read that the M. Henri de Castellane, choosing him land, and was occupied by a non-Semitic

the beginning of the flerce hatred of the for by the fact that M. de Bacourt was in bility that traces of their remains may Duchesse de Sagan, the eldest sister of the Prince Talleyrand in 1836 was in pre- Duchesse de Talleyrand died, and as a classe de Dino edited by another grand- carious health but still capable of re- number of business difficulties were indaughter, the Princess Rapziwill, nee ceiving visitors, and among those volved by the disposal of her property our stellane. The first volume dealing chronicled by the Duchesse at Val- memorialist decided to make a journey to They were rich in cattle and increased th the years from 1831 to 1835 and cover- energy was the Prince de Laval. Her Prinsta. In this visit to the scenes of her ing the famous Prince Talleyrand's stay characterization of him may be quoted as childhood she was accompanied by her iantly than usual in the pages devoted as assistant to Talleyrand and was later balance. His class snobbishness recalls sian royalty, the account of the King of The new volume, covering the years dice is carried to a ridiculous point, his held by the widowed Queen and the stay on her different estates. The Court of 'ondolence was a curious, if profoundly lugubrious ceremony, The Queen was seated on her throne in a room hung with any other part of the world where they black, the shutters being closed and the evolved the element of their culture, are com lighted only by four large candles. The Queen wore a double veil, one streambirth as a semi-royalty and her marriage records that she stopped at Chateaudun, face. All the ladies were attired in the the Euphrates by way of the Syrian coast to the nephew of the great Talleyrand Laval's place, and was shown over the same way. Not a face could be distina silent how before the throne

> de Laval! possesses the order tof the Holy a second visit to Prussia in the following Ghost, which is no longer worn, he had vear for the settlement of the estate. We which nearly plunged France into war to the French Embassy, as the Duchesse of a culture and religion when they enfancying that he has an eve for horses and his table; being, altogether, utterly He frivolous, and to complete his ridiculous appearance bragging and trying to make the Princess jealous, with considerable remarks that notwithstanding the dissat Channel they were too glad to get rid of

in Paris to recall him. When the Duchesse was tw The Duchesse ing leisure by writing the enics of her childhood Under mere is that he was so innately dignified that his public life when he was again in but the comment which the Duchesse even the worst characters rarely ventured to show their true nature to him rosh the daring one with a word

holds that both peoples were not in-Sumerian settlement belongs to a remote and was perhaps followed by Akkad. by which it was founded appears at that time to have already attained to a high level of culture. Few certain traces of prehistoric man have been found in the ountry. King leaves open the possihave been destroyed by inundations, to which the country was always subject In the earliest period, although their sculpture and pottery were rude, they ples in which they worshipped their gods. the natural fertility of the country by the original hieroglyphs that it is only possible to ascertain what the original the signs possessed. The development their previous home. Where this original home is to be located there is not the slightest trace, for the evidences offered by no means of a satisfactory character. The early Semitic portion of the Babylonians, it is certain. King save, reached and founded their first settlements in Akkad or northern Babylonia. This view is in accord with that recently advanced The Duchesse found that it would be regarding Amurry as the home of the advisable to return to France and make northern Semites; for the Syrian land retions. But with other scholars King has

ferred to is called Amurru in the inscriporiginating and moulding the culture called Babylonian but he goes so far as to remark that Babylonian civilization and art. These are scarcely excelled by the to the vulgar is Eger. culture originated with the Sumerians. lapidist of the present day. The Semites merely borrowed from the Sumerians. The Hammurabi Code, as Semites, who were already in possession of part of the land long before the earliest period known, were practically devoid adopted that of the non-Semitic Sumerian people who had also entered the valley on evidence alone from Sumerian sources, for excavations have not yet revealed the must be the earnest wish of all students elements which made up the civilization of history and of art of the Semites, however rude or barbarous some may insist it was in this pre-

historic age. If evidence has been found in Egypt to show very early contact with the civilizations of western Asia, or the country Amurru, millenniums prior to the time of the earliest known history of that land surely it must be conceded that the culture of this people was well established and old in its development. It is, thereemigrated from Amurra into the Eu phrates Valley gave up their own culture and religion with all its ancient traditions markable. One striking point she makes of them. The script and clay as the writing material of the Sumerians, as well as philological deterioration in meaning. many other elements of their culture. the culture of the Babylonians is Semitic tell their story as he thinks they There are several appendices containing an open question as to what elements Prague. Carisbad, Marienbad and

their hiding places.

memoirs at Valenciay though she detested. This letter recounts the particulars of and Assyrian antiquities of the British account of the conflict for supremacy hoped to extend her bounds over Hunof the kings and patesis of the city king- gary and Poland and part of Germany; index show of life necessities. No straight. The Duchesse had herself been which contains thirty-four plates of halfoccur had she arrived than she 'yawned brought up in something very closely tone illustrations in the history are Lagash, Kish, Nippur, the Emperors, and when the Bohemian quite frankly, changed resembling savagery so far as religion in the text and twelve maps and plans. Akkad, Umma, Erech, Ur and Opes. As King won the right to share in the election were and then wished to return was concerned. Her first governess, an he makes use of the latest results of disthe ore She expressed hers Englishwomen, devoted her time and covery. The title "Sumer and Akkad" is ered comes from the excavations by the then is so interwoven with that of the Em If as the lightness puts it, with strange energies to administering strong doses selected for this volume because these French at Tello, or the ancient Lagash, pire that the proper names have taken at more at rout her boredom, and on of cold water and the whip to little Prin- are the names of the two parts of the the early history of the land largely centres forms that are generally accepted. By of her stay asked, as though cess Dorothea, who at the age of s did country during the period covered in this about that city. And yet it should be whatever means the Czechish Vaclay be ig in the house. Whereupon the Duchesse respectable. German governess, devoid Empire was founded. And yet the author will ultimately occupy a prominent posi- and the former meaningless outside of and Deputies could not facts in mind when reading of her efforts. Sumer in the very earliest known period, and Nippur will naturally give a better to tell of a Vaclay who was the Holy Roman

comments that this "small ingratitude to hope for final success, and may in Akkad, which is one of Nimrod's cities in inscriptions, dedicated to Enil, were found. Thirty Years War and of the Bohemian apparently arises on this occasion from reality have formed the ground of his final Genesis. Sumer which is in all probwant of social experience, is real stupid- submission. In this same year, 1838, the ability the Shinar of the Old Testament, established a kingdom which in his lan- so completely to be placed in the Haps-One is hardly surprised after this Duchesse's daughter Pauline married was the name of the southern part of the guage was worldwide. King holds that burgs as he makes out. A description which have been pouring from the press Princess received letters from her bus- for herself from among the numerous people known as the Sumerians. King that he had made victorious raids, reach- nation into one of the most thoroughly represented in a very bad light to the discusses. M. de Castellane then assumed digenous to the land. While the earliest state of Kish later secured the hegemony, have been out of place. Mr. Monroe men-

reasons of its conquests. The name of Sar-Hammurabi of a later age, are among the tirpated. most conspicuous in Babylonian history Sargon also extended his conquests to the land of the Amorites, and probably de- of the various Czech parties that wrangle ported its king, a practice continued down among themselves might be clearer, and of Lagash and kings of the Ur and Isin pathies make him wholly unfair to the built houses in which they lived and tem- dynasties close the era treated in this Germans and to the several Ministers part of beginners in literature, who came volume

The principal achievements of the irrigation. The great antiquity of their by King. He holds that their arts of sculp- as they appear to him, nor are Czech culture is attested by the writing; this ture and engraving are well worthy of aspirations the only ones to be regarded. in the early period is so far removed from study on their own account, and especially as it is possible to trace the gradual develinal impulse is of purely Sumerian origin. cellent attempts were made at unconvenprofile. The extreme delicacy and perfection of detail of their work, made direct from nature, instead of being an exaggeration in the rendering of muscles or othe efforts to ascribe supernatural strength or importance to their subjects, render their modelling superior to anything prohistory. They overcame difficulties of technique which were avoided by the later

> King's discussions are based archæology. He has given his views upon many important questions which are beand in a work of this kind, his history supearned the thanks and praise of the hissubject. That he will be able to publish for the traveller and for the student the remaining volumes at an early date

The True Hobemian

people that even so faulty a book as WILL MONROE'S Bohemia and the Cechs (L. C. offset in some degree the common associa- up and down the "draws." Slavic people, to which it properly belongs, to the gypsies that infested the land the customs of the people. The name is an interesting example of

Mr. Monroe has visited the country. entered into that of the country, but the which deserves closer inspection than the speaker and made no reply. I have often heard him say with real Babylonian language, although greatly travellers in Europe usually give to it: she writes I was a enriched by Sumerian loan works, is he has become interested in the people until roused to cast aside the mask and excavations are conducted in the early about the present state of agriculture and Semitic centres it seems it must remain industries and ends with descriptions of in the internoirs. The first consists of the amalgamation which we call Babylonian. account of Moravia and Silesia. He has threatened between his country and France his reduced chronology. The length of earlier books, and he has illustrated his in 1836. The second is the speech made by the period covered in this volume of his text with excellent photographs. The the Duc de Broglie. Fresident of the Coun-history, which begins with the earliest reader will be able to learn a good deal same year on the subject of Poland. The of the Hammurabi dynasty (a little before serious mistakes that Mr. Monroe makes, ast public appearance of Prince de Tal- 2000 B C) is not much more than a thou- his insistence on the Czech spelling of leyrand was when he delivered a eulogy sand years. Others have made this proper names throughout and his failure ipon Count Reinhart at the Academy period 2,000 years longer than King makes to grasp the proper historical proportions

to grasp the proper historical proportions of events.

The use of the Czech forms is doubtless due to the enthusiasm which Mr. Monroe has derived from his Bohemian friends, ment something like that which a burglar is intended for English readers, to spread these forms is an unwarranted imposition, for a great part of Bohemian history dethe reader is bewildered by strange names for persons and places that would be other wiee familiar to him. Prague, Mr. Monguise the two most famed Bohemian names. Pilsen and Budweis: he writes stone that have been recovered from and insists on Litemerice for Leitmeritz that Frederick the Great made famous The number of original inscriptions and Kralove Hradec for Koniggratz, where the decision was made between post twenty years has had a number of prior to the days of Abraham, bearing Prussia and Austria. It is bad enough to never dull she recounts the happenings. The Duchesse had been confirmed in excellent histories of Babylonia and on almost every phase of the civil and meet the double names when travelling.

original material.

The early history of Babylonia is an hemia's independence and glory, when she came the German Wenzel or the Latinized Wenceslaus, the latter is the known form Bohemia. Its use without explanation is the more absurd when Mr. Monroe has Emperor of the German nation.

He does not convey the full force of tha

his kingdom was confined to Sumer, but of the means employed to turn a Protestant ing unto the Mediterranean. The city or Catholic peoples in Europe would not tions the facts at all events. It is strange The empire of Akkad, founded by the that he refuses to consider the actual famous Sargon, figures prominently by Catholicism of the country in his account of present conditions and keeps harping gon I., and his sen Natam-Sin, like that of back to the Protestantism that was ex-

Mr. Monroe gives some idea of the existing state of things, though his explanation Riblical times. A long line of patesis it is unfortunate that his Czechish symof Emperor Francis Joseph who have tried to preserve order. Politics in Aus-Sumerian circlination are fully discussed tria-Hungary are not so simply one sided

The summaries of the literary achievements of the modern Bohemians would opment of their products from the rudest be more interesting and satisfactory pictures were by knowing the values reliefs of the archaic period to the finished if a smaller number of authors had been sculpture of the reign of Gudea when !t presented and if the praise bestowed were Prussia's funeral, the Court of Condolence of their script, King holds, took place in reached a remarkable standard of excel-less indiscriminate. The same may be lence. King rightly holds that the orig- said of the chapters on art and on music, where the few names of distinction are The work by the ancient craftsman is obscured by surrounding them with in placing it in central Asia, in Iran, or in marked by spirit and originality. Ex- those of a multitude of mediocrites whose fame in many cases has hardly spread tional treatment in representing the heads even through Bohemia. The desire for of the principal figures in full face, thus needless completeness detracts from the avoiding putting them in a monotonous interest and turns parts of the chapters into mere lists of names.

Of Prague and the Hradcany, as he prefers to call it, and of the two fashionable watering resorts. Carlsbad and Marienbad, or Karlovy Vary and Marianske Lazne, Mr. Monroe gives full and satisfactory descriptions. His anxiety to factory descriptions. His anxiety to make a good economic showing leads him to lay stress on the industrial side of other towns, perhaps at the expense of other. The paper remains on the table and other duced in the later ages of Babylonian make a good economic showing leads him but not explained in these volumes what he has done with them? He has all along her information on political and people. The Sumerians, he contends, not sculptors of the land. The same is true attractions. The traveller who wishes of gem cutting, some of the earliest efforts to see Bohemia thoroughly may find being the highest in character during the something beside beer at Plzen and more entire history of Babylonian and Assyrian than a railroad junction at Cheb, which

To sum up. Mr. Monroe's "Bohemia" is by no means a good book. It is rather broad outlook over the whole field of heavy and the information he has accumulated is not well digested; he has made it more difficult to read by insisting natural manner at the moment when he ing discussed by Assyriologists and Orien- on using the Czech proper names. At the talists in general. While other scholars same time it deals with a land about will differ with him on certain details, which there is comparatively little in- in fact they will do very well as is to be expected in a growing science formation to be found in English, one lucky!"

"Once when I stopped at Cambo on my that, outside of the main lines, is nearly plants all others, whether in English or unknown to travellers, though it is easily in any other language. He has not only accessible. The author, moreover, has endeavored to find out what is going on villa. torian in general but the specialist as well in the country and to explain the people

WESTERN HOSPITALITY.

It's Always at Home Whether the Folks Are or Not.

Companion. Noon found us wandering hungry and tired among those pale yel-Page and Company, Boston.) provides low hillocks and chased by flocks of needed information that many readers tumbleweed, which, dried, globular shaped will be glad to obtain. It will at any rate and of the least possible weight, scurried offset in some degree the common association and down the "draws".

tions with the national name, which was. One of our number, although not a fore almost inconceivable that those who first transferred from the much enduring resident in that county and ignorant of the roads, was perfectly familiar with -We'll be and from them to artists and students and coming across a house somewhere in for that of a non-Semitic people who had now to any foolish persons who fly in the here " he told us. "We'll find folks all

"But they may not be willing to serve three hungry travellers," one of us said. He turned a look of simple wonder upon Presently a habitation lifted its low

roof in the wilderness. Our leader was the date when these memoirs open, until (We may add that there are anstances Mir ister under the Directory; all the hob- Semitic. New scholars are finding that and their condition more than an impartial soon hallooing to the inmates, but he M

reading an article about the famous, or And she adds that even his nearest and will be found that the Semitic people geography of the country, relates its his-The Western man drove to the barn

unhitched the team and put the horses in the stalls, giving them feed from the hag which we had carried with us, and then went to the house and calmly walked in. We followed with some timidity. "What are you going to do?" we asked.

"said he with ill concealed irrita-"What should I do but get dinner?" tion. "What should I do but get units." "In another man's house and Well," said the Western man with heat.

"I guess he'd think we were about as near fools as they make 'em if we didn't feed ourselves if we were hungry. And what' more he wouldn't thank us for going by his place under the circumstances by his place under the circums what We're complimenting him, that's what we are We said nothing more but helped get

The excellent meal finished, our leader gave it as his opinion that we had better wash the dishes and not leave them for

wash the dishes and not leave them for the women folks to do. We agreed, and with some awkwardness but excel-lent results put the dishes, clean and dry, back in their right places. Our leader took a fifty cent piece from his pocket and laid it on the table. "They'd be mighty mad if they knew who was leaving that," he remarked, "but as they're not likely to find out it can't do no hurt."

it can't do no hurt.

A curious country we thought where
the offence lies in paying for what one
has taken and not in the taking of a thing uninvited.
We learned afterward that our leader

had not overstated the case. It was the custom for the hungry to feed themselves at any man's heard and for the wears at any man's board and for the weary to rest on any man's bed. Not to have done so would have been to give affront to those who had the food and the bed.

DON'T TALK ABOUT YOUR AGE.

"Don't," said a man of experience, tell people your age. ell people your age.

"I don't mean by that that you want to place in M. Rostand's life, from the bound he about it; indeed you want to tell the vards of Paris to the land of the Bas t to vourself.

You meet men who are proud of their age, men of mature years but who are still strong and rugged and able, that like Made Up New to Start With the Month in to tell how old they really are, and then you nect youthful men who are getting on in the world and doing fine things that like to tell how young they really are. Mistakes both

"The mature man may reasy too."

rounger than he is, and if he does that is ember.

"It's an advertising calendar of countries."

"It's an advertising calendar of countries." The mature man may really look years to his great advantage, for the majority of people don't like old men around; they want young blood. And as for the young man who may look older but who boasts of his youth, that's a mistake because people don't like men too young; they want men seasoned with at least some age and

It's a foolish man, however able he may be, who goes around talking about how old or how young he really is This can't

HOME LIFE OF ROSTAND. Country Place Re Created

His Ideal Marriage Arnaga, the Lovely

The case of M. and Mme. Rostand is a peculiar one. Here is found not only the union of two sympathies but that of two minds between which the closest affinite exists. Their life ever since their marriage

only a union but a collaboration. M. Edmond Rostand heard the first verses of the lady who was to hear his name recited at the house of the poet Leconte de Lisle, who succeeded Victor

friends two or three times a week assemblies, according to a French writer in McClure's, consisted for the greater to speak their verses, to listen to those of others and to receive words of encouragement, mixed with useful advice, from the master

and confined himself to applauding. One evening this success fell to the share of a young girl, Mile Rosemonde (iérard M. Edmond Rostand was among her hearers. A little later he also revealed himself to her as a delightful poet; and Edmond Rostand and Rosemonde Gérard from admiring each other began to love each other, and finally they were married. M. Rostand, more fortunate

had his Muse at his side, tranquilly living his life with him, bending over his pages. inspiring him, stimulating his labors, raising his courage, keeping up his faith in the work begun-the most constant, ingenious and discreet of collaborators.

Mme. Rostand has saved more than one of her husband's poems from destruction.

M. Rostand is a copious writer. Sometimes an idea comes to him when he is

verses are added. Oftenest the petion lies in this first rough sketch those verses to the poet's mind are em-bryo ideas reserved for later use. Mme. Rostand, however, knows how exacting her husband is with himself, and she knows that in the work of re-vision those embryo ideas will be flung into the waste paper basket. She picks the verses out of the basket unseen by the poet. Then one fine day in the most

needs them most he finds them at hand on his table as if by accident.

"I say, look here! These lines might do:

way home from a visit to Spain," con-tinues the writer, "I learned from the poet how he found the site of his present

So few books are to be found in English We were in the sand hill country and chaser; but, he added, there was a describing Bohemia and its interesting lost, says Elia W. Peattie in the Youth's great deal to do, for the place was in a

cestral oaks, its ornamental waters. French garden, its groves, its poets corner, with the busts of Cervantes, Huge corner, with the busts of Cervantes, I and Shakespeare under the arches flowering treilis, its wistaria covered its profusion of rare flowers. one of the most ingenious works that have sprung from M. Rostand's imagination "It has been considered a matter for surprise that in ten years, since L'Aigle M. Edmond Rostand should have pr duced only one work, 'Chantecler is not the fact; he has produced two Chantecler and Arnaga.' But the latter he wrought only for himself and his family The public does not know it. And perhaps it is the work that the poet preciates most, since he is alone in

"In the evening after dinner in the din-ing room, while Mme. Rostand went up-stairs to put the children to bed—at that stairs to put the children to bed—at that time they were still very young—he would call for paper, cardboard, a box of paints, scissors, and there, on the table, cut out, paint, build a miniature villa, planting trees made of wool stuck on to paper, designing shrubberies and flower terraces; and when Mine. Rostand would come down he would triumphantity show her down he would triumphantly show her

p was who entered and drop it in her supparalleled. He made the Princess reproduce respectively the memorandum prior to the earliest known in Babylonia and is pardonable so long as he keeps it handling, who reupon the Duchesse nearly read Tasso and Dante and never left her addressed by Lord Palmerston to the is an indefinitely long one, which becomes choked with laughter. She gives details house. The plan imentioned in the pre- French Government in September, 1840, necessary to account for the advanced of the uvalry between M. Thiers, M. ceding volume of her having a great es- and Queen Maria Christina's manifesto state in which things are found. Natur-Guiget, the Duc de Broglie, narrates the tablishment in St. Petersburg and drilling to the Spanish nation a couple of months ally, it is not impossible that in some of course of Fieschi's trai, the apparent the heir to the throne is social ways in inconsistency of the would be assassin's her drawing room, as planned by the rolligious views and last hours, accompany. Emperor Nicholas, seems to have been is valuable, and an interesting portrait of the Spanish nation a couple of months ally, it is not importance and interest chiefly for this volume, as for the former one, is valuable, and an interesting portrait of those discovered. But at the present it the reader is bewildered by strange names ing all with judicious comments; she tells abandoned and the firstation continued Prince de Talleyrand forms the frontis- must be conceded with King that Egyp and furniture of "the Temple of Solo- of the Prince, died and the Duc and should refer to the frontispiece in her nishes the student of origins and evolumon, as the residence of M. Salomon de Duchesse de Dino inherited his title "Souvenirs" and not depend alone upon tion with most valuable material because Vitava for the River Moldau, always adds Rothschold is known for its magnificence. Less than a month later Prince Talleyrand the portrait supplied in the first volume of the mass of inscriptions on clay and the Czech Labe to the name of the Elbe and gives all the news of the journey to died, and the Duchesse inserted at this of these memoirs the Continental courts of the King's sons, point in the memoirs a letter addressed on which her own son, the Duc de Valen- to the Abbé Dupanioup with reference

the her believed rural districts she is of the Prince

ever since their betrothal, has been not

Hugo at the Academy.

Leconte de Lisle was at home to hi Sometimes the poet was carried away

Alfred de Musset, who evoked the Muse without always seeing her appear, has

I was out on my horse. M. Rostand said to me. I had gone up a hill, riding more or less at random among the trees, when the view spread itself before me a charming view on every side. I made when the view spread itself before me, a charming view on every side. I made inquiries. The ground was for sale. I felt that to build a house in the Basque style here and to surround it with flower beds would mean the realization of a beautiful dream. And I became the purchaser; but, he added, there was a

very wild state; it was a virgin forest.

"Within five years Arnaga had appeared on the hill like an enchanted garden, blossoming cut of M. Rostand's fancy pergola, its slopes decked with all the mad wild flora of the district, its lawns that descend in so supple, so natural a fashion toward the surrounding plain that they seem to form part of it, its vistas over the distant Pyrenees or the winding blue Nive—with these and with all its flowers. Arnaga is

"He dreamed it, thought it out, executed it as a labor of love. Though he had recourse to an architect to bring it into actual being, even as he has recourse to a scene painter for his plays, all was imagined by himself, and the domain as created is the tangible expression of his dream. For he worked at it, and with his hands, just as a playwright in his study works at the elaboration of a stage *Like Musset before him, M. Rostand

is a spirited draughtsman. Drawing amuses him. He had no sooner bought the coveted hill and settled the plans of the future villa than he realized in adand gardens.

his improvised models.
"On those evenings there was no talk

"On those evenings there was no tais of 'Chantecler'; the poem was put aside and had to wait. But its turn soon came In reality! M. Rostand was always thinking of it, for the work in construction incessantly occupies a poet's mind.

M. Rostand took up his pen again.

"He is fond of working in the ex-

generally beginning at dusk, breaking off to go to dinner and then continuing without cessation until the night is far advanced. Going to bed as late as he does, M. Rostand also rises late.

table, sometimes with visitors, he interests himself in the news, looks through his letters and papers, discusses the questions of the day, prolongs the conversation long after the meal is finished coffee and a cigar, strolls about take turn in the grounds, and, lastly goes to his study. But by that time it is A Man of Experience Makes a Suggestion to his study. But by that time it is 3 or o'clock, and in winter twilight has already

truth if it's necessary; but what I mean is don't go around blatting about it. Keep it to yourself.

it is interesting to notice that the which succeeded 'Cyrano' and L'Ai is a rustic work. The poet had on Keep is a rustic work look around him to see it and write

MONTH LEAF CALENDARS

Which They Are Sent Out "Month leaf calendars," said a ma

who had just received one, "may begin not with the calendar year, with January but with another month. I have had sent to me one that begins with so

one sent out to call attention to a fall specialty, and of course they didn't want that leaf calendar to begin in the routile manner with the month of Janua months back, for that would make whole thing look old; so they start calendar with the September leaf on of Januar and from that they run the leaves along descriptions of that the land experience of that the land experience of the considerable of what now considerable of what now the does not convey the full force of that the land experience of the considerable of what now the does not convey the full force of that the full force of the ful